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es, etc. For \$18 we have almost an entiless variety of styles of cloth. We have exceeded all previous efforts to buy goods at the right prices, with spot cash our buyer was enabled to get such values as you never heard of. We have dozens of styles of black clays, fancy worsteds, cassimeres, vicunas, cheviots, in all the new cuts with fly-front vests, patch with fly-front vests, patch pockets, in fact any style your heart could wish. We have stacks of suits of exclusive de-signs that can only be found at our big store at \$20, \$22 and

Money Back for the Asking.

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MOTION TO ADJOURN

Read Doesn't Notice Eailey, Fut Promptly Recognizes Dingley.

SO THE CUBANS MUST WAIT

No Action Taken by the House on the Question. Which is Side-tracked till I hursday-Some Warm Colloquies.

Washington, May 17.-The house conerrees on the Cuban question to-day made a party issue of it and adjourned without taking any action. President McKinley's message was received with-out demonstration and on its heels Hitt asked unanimous consent for consideration of a bill in response to the president's request. Bailey of Texas asked for consent to consider in connection with the bill an amendment embodying Senator Morgan's resolution for recognition of Cuban belligerency. Dingley would not consent to consider the amendment, so for the time the question was sidetracked. Then the house devoted three hours to debate on the conference report on the feature of the Indian appropriation bill opening to settlement the glisonite lands on the Uncompahare Indian reservation in Utah, refused to accept the compromise agreed on by the confereres and asked for another conference with the senate on the bill. In the meantime the senate resolution, practically identical with Hitt's bill, had been sent to the house and Hitt asked unanimous consent for its consideration.

The deadlock between Dingley and Bailey was re-enacted and while Bailey was endeavoring to get consent for the consideration of the two Cuban propositions. To these Dingley put in a motion to addown. This region was ever cere the conference report on the feature of

consideration of the two Cuban propo-sitions. To these Dingley put in a mo-tion to adjourn. This motion was car-ried by a vote of 90 to 69, 13 answering present. Under the rule for bi-weekly sessions recently adopted the adjourn-ment carries the question over to

Thursday.

No sooner had the journal of the last session been read than Simpson and Wheeler shouted objections. Wheeler was trying to repeat his constitutional objection raised last week amid the objections of several republicans, when the president's secretary. Mr. Pruden, appeared with a large document and announced "a message from the president." Wheeler continued to speak, however, while the message lay on the speaker's table.

The speaker ruled in response to the objections that Wheeler should be heard, and that gentleman spoke for 15 minutes. Most of the democrats and populists voted against approving the journal, and Simpson forced the speaker to count a quorum. Then the president's message on Cuba was read.

President McKinley's Message.

The president's message to congress

The president's message to congress

"To the Senate and House of Represen-tatives of the United States: Official information from our consuls in Cuba estab-lishes the fact that a large number of American citizens in the island are in a American citizens in the island are in a state of destitution, suffering for want of food and medicines. This applies particularly to the rural districts in the central and eastern part. The agricultural classes have been forced from their farms into the nearest towns, where they are without work or money. The local authorities in the several towns, however kindly dis-

the several towns, however kindly disposed, are unable to relieve the needs of their own people and are altogether powerless to help our citizens. The last report from Consul General Lee estimates that from 600 to 800 Americans are without means of support. I have assured him that provisions will be made to relieve them. To that end I recommend that congress make appropriation of not less than \$50,000 to be available for use under the direction of the secretary of state. It is desirable that part of the sum which may be appropriated by congress should, in the discretion of the secretary of state, also be used for transportation of American cit. used for transportation of American cit izens who, desiring to return to the WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

"Executive Mansion, May 17, 1897." The members on the floor and the large crowds filling the galleries listened with profound attention. There was a faint ripple of applause after the reading. Hitt, former chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, introduced at once a bill for the appropriation of \$50,000 for food and transportation for the Cubans, substantially the same as \$50,000 for food and transportation for the Cubans, substantially the same as the senate bill, though not identical in words. The consideration of the bill was very brief. Dingley, the republican leader, and Bailey, the democratic, were at once on their feet. Bailey waived aloft a document.

"I will not object to consideration," he announced, "if the amendment which I hold can be offered."

"I will have to object to that," Dingley replied.

"I hope there will be no objection, said Bailey. "Is there objection?" demanded the speaker.

speaker.
"I object," spoke up Dingley.
"Objection is made," the speaker announced, "and the gentleman from New York presents a conference report

New York presents a conference report on the Indian appropriation bill."

This message consumed but a minute. Members crowded about Bailey and learned that the amendment he proposed to offer embodied Senator Morgan's resolution for the recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans.

The conference report of the Indian bill recommended a compromise on the gilsonite lands of the Uncompangre Indians in Utah providing that the government retain title to the lands and they be mined under regulations prescribed by the secretary of the interior, the government to receive a royalty of scribed by the secretary of the interior, the government to receive a royalty of 75 cents a ton on the gilsonite mined. Opposition to the plan developed at once. Lacey, former chairman of the public lands committee, criticized on the ground that it did not apply to asphalt beds and did not guard against the control of the lands by a trust, Lacey proposed an amendment limiting to 100 acres the amount of land which any corporation should secure by assignments. King, democrat of Utah, protested against the arrangement, which, he held, discriminated against the people of Utah. McRae of Arkansas and Underwood of Alabama spoke against the plan, complaining that the

sas and Underwood of Alabama spoke against the plan, complaining that the royalty was too small.

Walker of Massachusetts thought the house was driving toward socialism: that there was fear that some one would make money in the country. To open the lands free would give the country cheaper asphalt, even if a corporation did gain control, for there would be more profit in selling many tons of it at a small profit than a few tons at a large

profit. Shaforth of Colorado favored the report.

Cooper of Wisconsin declared that the interest of King of Utah in the matter was explained by the fact that his partner, ex-Senator Brown of Utah, was interested in the lands.

"I deny that," replied King. Thereupon Cooper read from the official report of the army officer who is in charge of the reservation as Indian agent, the statement that Thomas Llyod, state mining inspector, had located on the lands on the 4th of March last as agent for Governor Wells, Secretary of State Hammond and Senator Brown. In response, King defended these officials, declaring them to be all poor men and honest men. The house rejected the conference report by a vote of 36 to 73. Lacey said the bill was proposed in the form of instructions to the conference, but was lost. The speaker re-appointed conferees for another conference.

er re-appointed conferees for another conference.

The conference report having been disposed of, Hitt asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution prepared by the senate for the relief of American citizens in Cuba. Thereupon Bailey said there would be no objection if a resolution for recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans could be offered as an amendment.

"We attend to one thing at a time," Dingley said.

Dingley said.
"You'll attend to both of these at once before you attend to either," Bailey shouted back.

"Is there objection?" queried Reed.
"Not if the resolution can be considered," Balley answered.
"An objection is an objection," ruled

"An objection is an objection," ruled the speaker.

Bailey spoke up: "Then I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of both resolutions."

But the speaker refused to notice the request of the democratic leader and recognized Dingley, who had a motion to adjourn. This stirred a small temporal.

tleman afraid to meet this question?" and the democrats forced a roll call on and the democrats forced a roll call on the motion to adjourn. The motion to adjourn was carried by a party vote, the republicans voting for it and the democrats and populists voting against, the total being 90 to 69, and at 3:40 o'clock p. m. the house adjourned to Thursday.

SENATE DOINGS.

Cuba the Leading Topic of a Prolonged

and Fruitless Debate.

Washington. May 17.—Cuba engrossed the attention of the senate today. The public interest in the subject was shown by the great crowds which besieged the galleries throughout the day. Among the occupants of the diplomatic galleries were Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, and Minister Hatch of Hawaii and in the reserved gallery was Gen. Dan Sickles, ex-United States minister to Spain. Neither the Spanish legation in Washington nor the Cuban junta was represented, so far as could be observed. Two phases of the subject were presented. First came the question of relief to the destitute and starving Americans in Cuba and at 2 o'clock Morgan's resolution caused spirited debate. The first question was presented in the president's message as soon as the session opened. Immediately following its reading Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, presented a favorable report on a joint resolution originally introduced by Galfinger, appropriating \$50,000 for the relief of American citizens in Cuba.

Davis asked for immediate consideration of the resolution and there was no

Davis asked for immediate considera-tion of the resolution and there was no objection. The only speech made was that of Gallinger, who spoke briefly. He said he had been impressed at the great mass meeting attended by 3,000 persons and in a statement made there by a correspondent who had traveled through the stricken district of Cuba. This gentleman had stated that there This gentleman had stated that there was an abundance of food in Cuba and that it was needless to give relief in that direction. The real trouble, he said, was that the Cubans were herded in the towns and prevented from going out to get the food. The most effective relief, Gallinger said, would be a demand by the president and the government that the Cubans be released from their bondage in the towns and permitted to go where they could secure food. their bondage in the towns and permit-ted to go where they could secure food. The senator was ready to assume his share of the responsibility for such a step. Still, if the resolution just re-ported gave some measure of relief he would heartily support it without urg-ing the other plan of relief he had suring the other plan of relief he had sug-

passage, and without division it passed unanimously, there being no response to the call for the nays. It had taken exactly 18 minutes for the reading of the

message, the presentation of the committee report and the brief speech and final passage of the resolution.

Promptly at 2 o'clock the Morgan resolution was taken up. At that time the galleries were filled to overflowing, as the crowde awatted comething to as the crowds awaited something in addition to the relief resolution proposed at the outset. Morgan's resolution declares that a war exists in Cuba, and that strict neutrality should be maintained by the United States. Morgan stated that unless some senator desired to speak, he would ask a yea and nay vote on the pending motion of Hale, to refer the resolution to the committee on foreign relations. Hale sugmittee on foreign relations. Hale suggested the absence of a quorum and a call, after some delay, brought 46 senators, just a quorum, in the senate.

ators, just a quorum, in the senate.

The vote was about to be taken when Wellington, republican of Maryland, arose for his maiden speech, which proved to be a vigorous protest against the resolution and a plea for its reference to the committee on foreign relations. He said while a declaration of belligerency might not be serious, yet the senate should pause and consider the serious results that might follow such a declaration. A new adfollow such a declaration. A new ad-ministration had just come into power, he said. Back of it stretched four years of depression and disaster. Capital had been in hiding or had sacrificed its principal as well as its returns. Back of us stretched four years of idleness. The republican party had come into power on certain propositions. First of these was the question of an adequate these was the question of an adequate tariff bill. He believed the first duty of tariff bill. He believed the first duty of congress was to the American people rather than to the Cubans and Greeks. "The policy pursued by the late administration and by Grover Cleveland meets my approval," declared Wellington, "and as a republican I am prepared to say that Grover Cleveland did his duty in refusing to rush headlong into a radical Cuban policy. This resolution is a defiance of Spain. You may say Spain is a weak power and that we can annihilate her in 30 minutes. Are you ready for war? Do the American

you ready for war? Do the American people want war? I do not believe it. Until you are ready for war do not take steps which will involve war." Pettus of Alabama was on his feet as Wellington closed, and inquired: "The (Continued on Page Three.)

OF SHORT DURATION

The Coal Mines at Horr Closed Tighter Than an Oyster.

RESUMPTION NOT IN SIGHT

It Is Sald That the "irish Jew" and Scotty, the Horse Thief," Are at the Bottom of the Trouble -Both Sides of it.

Special Dispatch to the Standard. Livingston, May 17.—Work at Horr under the agreement reached Saturday was of short duration, this morning witnessing a continuance of the shut-down, and the present indications point to no resumption for months at least. The directors are said to have favored a permanent suspension all along. The superintendent, however, urged that efforts be made to secure an amicable settlement to the end that operations might be resumed. The directors agreed to his suggestion then, but it is hardly probable that they will now consider it advisable to treat with the miners any longer. The fallure of the mines to start up this morning was due to the union refusing to go to work if the non-union men signed the three-year agreement that the union men refused to sign last week. The company asked the union men to sign an agreement to go to work under the old conditions, except that men should be docked for dirty coal and not laid off as heretofore and a few other minor changes desired by the men. The union signed this agreement Saturday and were invited to attend a mass meeting of the non-union men which they were to hold settlement to the end that operations vited to attend a mass meeting of the non-union men which they were to hold to consider the agreement, but they did not attend. The union bases its objec-tion to the non-union men signing the agreement on the ground that this ac-tion would debar them from joining the union.

union.

For the company's side of the case it is tated that the average pay roll has been \$3 per day per man, with work four days each week at least and for the most part five days in a week. The company says the men made no complaints and charges that the "Irish Jew" and "Scotty, the Horse Thief," are at the bottom of the trouble, having instigated the miners to take the step they did.

ing instigated the miners to take the step they did.

"The Irish Jew" and "Scotty" wanted the superintendent to assist in reopening the Craig contest to land upon which they were living, but obliged to pay rent therefor. They represented to the superintendent that in the event the contest was successful the company should be deeded five acres of land for its coal washer and receive back the price paid to Craig for the site of the washer. The superintendent declined to ener into any such arrangement with them and they went away ment with them and they went away threatening to make it hot for the company. A union was soon afterwards formed, mainly through the agitation of those men. That is why the company objects to the union and not because of any hostility to unionism.

ON THE TRACK.

Following are the entries and weights for to-day's races at Morris Park:
First race, six and a half furlongs—Harrington, 137; Xmas. 121; Arbuckle, 118; Bonaparte, 103; Miss Prim, Miss Lillian, Fortune, 113.

Second race, seven furiongs, selling— Thomas Cat, Purseproud, 199; Our Johnny, 197; Kinnikinnie, 196; Loch Glyn, Atlantus,

Third race, handicap, one mile—Beimar, 126; Lehman, 123; Gotham, 117; Don de Oro, 110; Merry Prince, 107; Tom Cromwell, 108. The Swain, 105; Arabian, 100; Bastion, 56

Divide, %; Carib. 90.

Fourth race, the Laureate stakes,

Fourth race, the Laureate stakes, five furlongs—Demagogue, Songster, His Majesty, Gloriana, Laudeman, Mr. Baiter, Frohman, Varuh, Biarney Stone, The Huguenot, Kitefoot, Aratoma, 122.

Fifth race, five furlongs, for maiden 2-year-olds—Junior, Julius Caesar, Warrenton, Checkers, Blarney Stone, The Huguenot, Mirthful, Fixed Star, Prince Lee, Great Bend, Brentwood, Biack Cock, 107; Come Quick, Kilt, Barracan, Jilted, Sea Pages Leep May, 104. ocker hurdle handi

Puss, Isen, Regie May, 104. Sixth race, Knickerbocker hurd cap, two miles over eight hurdles April Fool, 150; Kilkenny, 147; Brown

At Cincinnali.

Cincinnati, May 17.—Six and a half furlongs—Annie M. won, Frontman second, Miss Rowett third: time, 1:21%. Four and a half furlongs—Margaret Eastin won, Bonito second, Fontlante third; time, :54%. Six and a half furlongs—John Sullivan won Everest second, Robinson third; time, 1:21%. Five furlongs—Dacian won, Goodrich second, Johny Williams third; time rich second, Johnny Williams third; time 1:01%. Mile -Chicot won, Carroll Donde nd. Sandoval third; time, 1:43%.

At Louisville.

Louisville, May 17.—Mile—Boanerges won, Tillo second, F. F. V. third; time, 1:43. Four furlongs—Allie Bell won, Dutch Comedian second, Cyril third; time, :50. Mile and a sixteenth—James Munro won, J. A. Gray second, Myrtle Harkness third; time, 1:52. Cornicker stakes, seven furlongs—Domois won, Paul Griggs second, George Rose third; time, 1:28%, Six and a half furlongs—Sedan won, Maxine Elliott second, San Domingo third; time, 1:22%, Four furlongs—Lady Irene won, George R. Cox second, Candle Block third; time, 1:5%.

At St. Louis.

St. Louis, May 17.—Six furlongs—Harry Floyd won, May Ford second, Revenue third; time, 1:16%, Six furlongs—Charlle Christi won, Elsie D. second, Bob Clancy third; time, 1:14%, Purse for 2-year-olds, four and a half furlongs—Peter McCue won, Empress Josephine second. Verify won, Empress Josephine second, Verify third; time, :55%, Mile—David won, Linda second, Ulysses third; time, 1:41%, Six furlongs—Robaire won, Neutral second, Nichols third; time, 1:44%, Purse for 3-year-old fillies, seven furlongs—Remember Me won, Queen Sofie second, Tincup third; time, 1:24%

Zeigler Outpoints Lavigne.

Philadelphia, May 17.—Owen Zeigler out-pointed Kid Lavigne to-night in a six-rcund go in the arena of the Quaker City Athletic club. There was very little dam-

age done in the first three rounds.

Fourth round—Zeigler landed on the wind and got a left in the face. Both landed stiff right jabs in the face. Lavigne-swung his right on the wind and Zeigler countered on the head. Zeigler uppercut the kid as he rushed. Zeigler had a shade the better of the fight up to this time. made comple Fifth round—Zeigler landed a light left tertainment.

on the face and almost knocked Lavigne down with a right on the neck a second later. Lavigne landed a stiff right on the neck and Zeigler ran away. Sixth round—Lavigne rushed but missed

and Zeigler landed his left on the face.
The kid landed his left on the neck and
Zeigler got in a right on the back of the
head. The kid rushed again but could not
land. Lavigne landed his right on the face
and left on the stomach as the gong
sounded.

"Spike" the Winner.

New York, May 17.—"Spike" Sullivan got the decision over Jack Downey to-night at the Broadway Athletic club in the 19th

Games To-Day.

At Chicago-1; Boston, 10. At Louisville-6; Baltimore, 5. At Cincinnati-3; Philadelphia, 2. At Louisville-0; Baltimore. 5.
At Cincinnati-3; Philadelphia, 2
At Pittsburg-3; New York. 2.
At St. Louis-5; Brooklyn, 15.
At Cleveland-8; Washington, 7.

At Chicago—Boston.
At St. Louis—Brooklyn.
At Pittsburg—New York.
At Cincinnati—Philadelphia.
At Louisville—Baltimore.
At Cleveland—Washington.

Standing of the Clubs. Cincinnati ... Brooklyn Washington 18

BLOOR SENTENCED.

He'll Remain in Jail Pending the De cision of the Supreme Court.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Helena, May 17.—John Bloor was sentenced to-day to one year in the Deer Lodge penitentiary at hard labor in compliance with directions of the jury which found him guilty. Just before sentence was passed he thanked the court for his impartiality during the trial and the fair instructions and stoutly maintained his innocence.

"I am innocent of the crime charged Special Dispatch to the Standard.

stoutly maintained his innocence.

"I am innocent of the crime charged against me," he said. "I cannot conceive how a jury could convict me upon the evidence brought out at my trial. I know public sentiment is against me and that I was convicted upon that rather than upon the law and the evidence."

Judge Smith said that Bloor had had a fair trial. The jury was a good one and he had been ably defended. The motion for arrest of judgment based on the ground that the indictment was defective was overruled by the court. Then notice of intention to move for a new trial was made and sentence passed. Lawyer Walsh then submitted a certificate to the effect that there was probable cause for the appeal which the court signed, that permitted Bloor to give bail pending the decision of the supreme court in his case. Judge Smith fixed Bloor's bonds at \$8,000. Counsel will make an effort to secure bail and in the meantime Bloor will remain in the county jail here. Bloor's former bond was \$4,000. Judge Smith said that Bloor had had

ELIZABETH, N. J.

Several Nations Bid for the Vessel Whos Workings Will, It is Believed, Revolutionize Warfare.

Elizabeth, N. J., May 17.—The Holland submarine torpedo boat was launched at the Crescent shipyards in this city to-day, The inventor of the boat, John P. Holland, has closely watched the construction of the vessel. The vessel was christened "The Holland" by Mrs. Nixon, wife of Lieuten-ant Lewis Nixon, the constructor. Inventempt at submarine evolutions for several weeks. The construction of the boat has been eagerly watched all over the country. The boat is cylindrical in shape, is 5 feet three inches long, with a four-foot screw-protecting extension. It will take less than a minute to submerge the boat and about the same length of time for her to rise to the surface. The armament con-sists of three torpedo tubes, which will discharge high explosives. Six men will constitute the crew. After a trial trip Hol-land says he will allow an engineer from the British and Spanish governments to see the workings of the boat, which it is believed will revolutionize warfare. Sev-eral foreign nations have bid for the vessel, but it is likely that Holland will sell

DURRANT'S CASE. Governor Budd Visits the Church Horrors and Mrs. Leak.

San Francisco, May 17.-Governor Bo is making a personal investigation of the features of the Durrant murder case. To-day he visited the Emmanual Baptist church, the scene of the double tragedy. and, accompanied by Chief of Police Lees, Durrant's attorney and the district attorney, climbed from basement to belfry. The party then visited the houses of Mrs. Leake and Mrs. Crossett, two important witnesses for the prosecution, in order that the governor might see and hear for himself to what they had testified, and so be enabled to decide equitably Durrant's petition for executive elemency.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 17.-The contion of conductors was, as usual, called to order at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The busi-ness of the convention is rapidly narrow-ing. The election of officers will be held to-morrow and the place of the next meet-ing selected, after which the convention will adjourn. The particular entertainment promised for to-day was the excursion around the Santa Fe company's kite-shaped track. The delegates were unable to take advantage of this trip, but the visiting members to the number of about 500 availed themselves of this opportunity to see Southern California. To-morrow many will go on the excursion to Sar

Toronto, Canada, May 17.-The blennial conference of the International Brotherhood of Railway Ttrainmen opened here to-day. Delegates from nearly every state in the union and the provinces of Canada are in attendance. This is the first time that the Brotherhood has met in Canada and the local reception committee has

FOUR CASES SETTLED

The Judgment Against Ticket Broker Bernheim Affirmed.

GREAT FALLS WATER CASE

Order to Grant Peremptory Writ Prayed for-Dr. Serres of Anaconda and the Medical Board -Matters Set for Hearing.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Helena, May 17 .- The supreme court returned four opinions to-day, three of which are of unusual importance. The judgment against J. Bernheim, a ticket broker, involving the anti-scalpers law, is affirmed. The judgment on the appeal of Dr. J. E. Serres of Anaconda from the decision of the state board of medical examiners is reversed, as is the order granting a new trial to the city of Great Falls in the suit brought against it by the Great Falls Water Works company. The following actions were taken:

The state of Montana ex rel. the Great Falls Water Works vs. mayor and city council of the city of Great Falls and the city of Great Falls. This was an appeal from the action of the district court, Judge DuBose presiding. of Cascade county in granting a new trial to the defendant city of Great Falls in a mandamus proceeding insti-tuted by the Great Falls Water Works against the city of Great Falls, commanding said city to issue its warrant in payment of hydrant rentals. The mandamus had been issued by Judge Benton. A great many reasons are as-Benton. A great many reasons are assigned by the city why its action in refusing to pay the water rentals should stand. They are disposed of in an elaborate opinion by Justice Buck, who says: "Winnowing the grain of this controversy, distinguishing the substance from the shadows of the law invoked, the vital issues are less numerous than the many questions elaborated, discussed in brief and argument seemed to indicate. It is apparent from the records that in the refusal of the city council of Great Falls to allow the relator's claim for hydrant rentals, the actual motive was to repudiate the water contract because it had grown burdensome through changed financial conditions. It is also manifest that the district judge who granted the motion for a new trial acted solely on the theory that the relator's remedy for its alleged wrong was not mandamus. While it is true as a general proposition that a correct decision or ruling will not be disturbed on appeal, even if the reason announced for the same is erroneous, nevertheless an appelate court is under no compulsion to grope in speculation for a good reason. Therefore, in determination of an appeal, a reason explicitly given for the ruling or decision by an inferior tribunal is always entitled to more consideration than were possibly good reasons subsequently conceived and urged. If a false reason signed by the city why its action in refixed Bloor's bonds at \$8,000. Counsel will make an effort to secure bail and in the meantime Bloor will remain in the county jail here. Bloor's former bond was \$4,000.

NEW TORPEDO BOAT

LAUNCHED YESTERDAY AT

LAUNCHED YESTERDAY AT

It is do more consideration than were possibly good reasons subsequently conceived and urged. If a false reason is given the sound one for supporting it, should be clearly apparent and readily supplied. Were it otherwise, ingenuity in mere idle argument would result and doubt would be encouraged for the sake of mere doubt." The order granting a new trial is reversed and the case remanded with instructions to grant the peremptory writ as prayed for.

State of Montana ex rel. J. E. Serres vs. the district court of the First ju-dicial district in and for Lewis and Clarke county. This is an application Clarke county. This is an application for a writ of mandamus to compel district court No. 1 of Lewis and Clarke county to hear the appeal of J. F. Serres from the action of the state board of medical examiners in refusing him a certificate to practice medicine and surgery in the state of Montana. Relator Serres underwent an examination as to his fitness to practice; the board found him incompetent and refused him a license. He thereupon appealed to the district court; the judge thereof refused to entertain the appeal, holding that appeals from actions of the board of medical examiners would only lie in medical examiners would only lie in cases where a certificate had been re-fused for unprofessional, dishonorable or immoral conduct, and not from the refusal of the board to issue a certifi-cate on the ground of the incompetency of the applicant. Chief Justice Pero of the applicant. Chief Justice Pemberton wrote the opinion and Justice Hunt concurs. Justice Buck dissents. State of Montana vs. J. Bernheim. Bernheim was convicted in the district court of Lewis and Clarke county on an information filed against him in April, 1895, in violation of the so-called scalpers law. He appealed to the supreme court from the judgment of conviction. Appellant assailed the validity of that law on two grounds: first, because the law was one for raising revenue and that therefore the bill which afterwards because a law should revenue and that therefore the bill which afterwards became a law should have originated in the house instead of in the senate, and, second, because the constitutional provision requiring the subject of the bill to be clearly expressed in the title had been violated insofar as the punishment prescribed in said bill for the violation of the provisions therein was not referred to in the title. The first contention of the appellant is disposed of by Justice Hunt for the court in holding that this provision in the constitution in relation to all revenue laws originating in the all revenue laws originating in the house was borrowed from the constitu-tion of the United States, and that therefore the construction placed upon it by the supreme court of the United States must cover.

States must govern. Adolph Schilling vs. P. H. Regan, sheriff of Silver Bow county, E. Ducie, justice of the peace, and the Wagg-Anderson Woolen company. The supreme court, by Chief Justice Pemberton, reverses the lower court.

The supreme court to-day assigned the following cases, for the hearing of

The supreme court to-day assigned the following cases, for the hearing of which the court will convene at 9:30 a. m.: Niles vs. Kountz, Mary Edwards vs. W. S. Spaulding et al., George Welcome vs. Ed Howell, June 7; J. Ramsdell vs. William A. Clark, Cheney vs. Caldwell, June 8; L. Biscovitz vs. W. Cooper, Fitzpatrick vs. Montgomery, June 9; E. Baxter vs. K. M. Hamilton et al., F. Whitesides vs. School District No. 5, June 14; George F. Cope vs. the Minnesota Type Foundry, June 15; T. J. Riste et al. vs. R. L. Morton et al., June 16; First National bank vs. Bullard, L. Holland vs. J. F. Huston, June 22; E. E. Weaver vs. the Great Northern Railway company, E. Dodge vs. A. Birkenfeldt, June 23; A. T. Kollison vs. School District No. 1, J. W. Snook vs. S. H. H. Clarke et al., June 28; J. L. Neihart vs. J. Pennington et al., H. L. Frank vs. C. E. Cobban et al. H. L. hart vs. J. Pennington et al. H. L. Frank vs. C. E. Cobban et al., June 28; D. W. Grinnil vs. J. Davis, John Yank vs. J. H. Jackson, June 30.